A Triumphant Vincication of the Administration of President Buchapan. BY BOHATIO KING.

After all that has been written on the subject of Fort Sumter, the fallure to send re-enforcements to Maj. Anderson, in command of the forte in Charleston harbor, and the charges brought against President Buchanan's administration on that account, It seems almost superfluous to attempt any further answer to such charges. Any one who will read Mr. Buchanan's own account of the matter, as related in his book, entitled "Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion" (1868), followed in 1883 by Curtle's clear exposition in his "Life of James Buchanau," need require any more evidence to convince him that what was done, or left undone, in respect to re-enforcements or supplies to those forts, affords no good ground of complaint against President Buchanan, Unfortunately, however, those books are beyond the reach of the general public; hence, it is no uncommon thing to hear him severely censured because of his failure to order re-en-

forcements sent and of the unfounded charge that he entered into an "agreement" "understanding" with the South Carolinian authorities to withhold re-enforce ments so long as no attacks should be made on the forts.

One among the latest arraignments of President Buchanan, mainly on this subject, comes from Samuel Wylle Crawford, "brevet major general, U. S. A., A. M., M. D., Li. D.," In his work, entitled "The Genesis of the Civil War." Although the above titles appear after the name of the author on the title page, we learn from him, in the lat appear after the name of the author on the title page, we learn from him, in the lattchapter of his book, that he was assistant surgeon on the medical staff of Maj. Anderson, and that it was not until the return of the command from Fort Sumter to New York that he was appointed major in the 18th United States Infantry, from which position, by gallent and meritorious services in various statiles, he rose to his present rank. His book of 460 octavo pages relates almost excinsively to the action of the South Carolina authorities, of the government at Washington, and of Maj. Anderson, touching Fort Sumter and the other forts and United States arsenal at Charleston. Whoever shall read this book will, I think, be surprised at two things at least—the first is that he has given such prominence to the

ever shall read this book will, I think, be surprised at two things at least—the first is that he has given such prominence to the acts and sayings of leading secessionists, notably the "marrative of Win. H. Tre cot," who was assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, serving, according to his own statement, until the 17th of December, three days only before the passage of the secession ordinance of South Carolina. For weeks before severing his official connection with the Department of State he had, according to his own admission and from letters now published, been acting as confidential agent of "the leaders of the (secession) movement in his own state," and immediately thereafter "he became the agent of his state at Washington until his return to South Carolina in February, 1881," when "he made a record of his impressions of the events which have been the subject of the materials of the country. A record thus no de Gen. Crawford continues) may well be considered a valuable contribution to the materials of that future history. It is from this manuscript the writer has drawn largely, and oftentimes the clear and vigorous parrative has been inserted in the terse and graphic words of the author himself."

himself."
Surely Gen. Crawford is to be congratu-lated on being able to bring to his aid so astute and valuable an assistant, whose name, from the amount of matter furnished name, from the amount of matter furnished by him, might not have been out of place on the title page of this remarkable "Genesis of the Civil War." In a matter relating to secession and the rebellion, such a witness in the case of a gallant Union officer and historian striving to convict the President of the United States of a dereliction of duty appears, in his estimation, to have been considered more credible and of zouch was weight than any testimony of the President himself, or that of any member of his Cabinet. The latter is not less explicit and abundant than the not less explicit and abundant than the former, and was ready at his band.

By way of parenthesis, I may remark By way of parenthesis, I may remark that the private secretaries to Presi-dent Lincoln, in their one-sided, part-isan "history," have resorted to this same "narrative" of Mr. Trescot, as well as to the testimony of other distinguished secession-ists, with a view to present President Bu-chanan in an unfavorable light, if not ac-tually as a traitor, before the country. It would be interesting to know whether or not this sort of aid on the part of Mr. Tres-cot to the Kenublican cause was the lospireot to the Republican cause was the inspir-ing motive which led Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, to select him for one or

more important diplomatic appointments.

One other thing that must strike the reader of Gen. Crawford's work is the conflicting estimates which he, unwittingly perhaps, places on the character, if not the motives, of Fresident Buchanan.

After narrating what he holds the President had done, or left undone, in regard to dent had done, or left undone, in regard to

dent had done, or left undone, in regard to South Carolina, he goes on to say:

"The failure on the part of the President to re-nforce the southern forts, or any of them, as a had produced its legitimate result.

"Had such relief been promptly sent.

"Had such relief been promptly sent.

"Had such relief been promptly sent.

"It is true that the organized force legitimately under his command, as reported by Lleut, tien, Scott, was small, but it was at the time at least sufficient to show the purpose of the government and to hold Fort Sumter until Congress could come to the rescue of the country. But the President did nothing, His fear that by his own act he might inaugurate lossilities and so bring on cavil war, sustained by his political convictions that the Union could not be preserved by a war between the states, his overwhelming desire for peace, and his hope to keep the border states, amounted to a timidity which wholly incapacinted him for action.

"Supply the border states, amounted to pen the record of the close of his career it will indee himned from what he did but what to pen the record of the close of his career it will judge himnot from what he did, but what, from his great opportunities and grave respon-sibilities, he utterly talled to do."

Now, before turning back to his previous record, let it be observed that Gen. Crawford gives the sentiment be quotes against President Buchanan—"Wholly incapacitated him for action"—as his own; but he does not tell us from whom the language came. We might infer from his introduction that it was from his principal witness. came. We might infer from his introduction that it was from his principal witness, although Martin J. Crawford, one of the confederate commissioners from Montgomery, is credited by the author with having employed similar language in speaking of the President. Mr. Crawford had resigned his seat as a member of Congress from Georgia, and coming on the 3d of March fresh from the new fielded confederate government, he probably flattered hitrself that he might induce the President to take some action by which they could avail themselves to their advantage in their proceedings with the incoming administration. Finding, as he wrote home, that he had become "fully satisfied that it would not be wise to approach Mr. Buchanan with any hope of his doing anything which would result advantageously to our con-

any hope of his doing anything which would result advantageously to our (confederate) government," in his chiggin, he added that he found him "wholly disquall field for his present position." Therefore, "he would not attempt to open negotiation with the outgoing administration." Our author is entitled to as much of the testimony of his peculiarly qualified witnesses from the confederate side as I can possibly find room for.

But, to return. Mr. Lincoln was elected on the 6th of November, prior to which time it was generally supposed, certainly by all Union men, that his election would be acquireced in, north and south. It was be acquiesced in north and south. It was bot until the threatening attitude of South Carolina and rumblings of disunton on the part of secessionists in other southern states and in Washington that much, if arything, was said on the importance of strengthening either our military or naval defenses. "Meantime, taxes Gen. Crawford) the government at Washington was not indifferent to the movements in South Carolina," where, "as seon as the result of the election was known, the governor called for the services of the Washington Light Infantry, and stationed them as a guard over the United acquiesced in, north and south. It was stationed them as a guard over the United States arsenal, in the city of Charleston, on the 12th of November." An inventory, afterward taken, placed the value of this property at \$400,000, all of which was seized and appropriated to the use of the

At this period Secretary Floyd, while bolding to the right of seccession, professed opposition to its exercise, but believed it

injudicious to attempt to re-enforce the southern forts, while Gen. Cass and Judge Black (Trescot states) were in favor of it, and the President also "then informed him that he had determined to re-enforce the garrison in Charleston harbor, upon which a very animated discussion arose." Floyd said "that he would cut off his right hand before he would sign an order to send re-enforcements to the Carolina forts. Thompson, Secretary of the interior, agreed with him perfectly:" and "the Fresident consented to suspend his decision until Gen. Scott could reach Washington." It was now proposed that Mr. Trescot call on the President, and announce his determination to resign, and proceed at once to Columbia "to lay the facts before the executive of South Carolina" should the determination to re-enforce be inelated on. "I would be in Columbia, he said, in thirty six hours, and upon such information there could be no earthly doubt that the forts would be cocupied in the following twenty-four," before re-enforcements could reach them. Merely the sending of ordinary supplies to Fort Moultrie, he "believed, would lead to the occupation of Fort Sunter in forty-eight hours."

Under date of Nov. 15, 1800, "a special order was issued by command of Lieut. Gen. Scott, directing Maj. Robert Anderson, 1st artillery, to proceed to Fort Moultrie and immediately relieve Brevet Col. John L. Gardiner, Heutenant colonel let artillery, in command thereof." Col. Gardiner, it appears, had, on the 7th of "THE GENESIS OF THE CIVIL injudicions to attempt to re-enforce the WAR." southern forts, while Gen. Cass and Judge

Col. John L. Gardiner, leutenant colonel ist artillery, in command thereof." Col. Gardiner, it appears, had, on the 7th of November, sent to the areenal at Charleston—"a matter of ordinary routine"—for a quantity of military stores, and "to avoid observation, it was thought advisable to put the soldiers detailed for the duty in citizens' dress." Neverthelees, "the movements of the men were watched—information was sent at once to Charleston," whose authorities prevented the execution of the order. That effort of Col. Gardiner, Gen. Grawford says, "cost him his position," but there is nothing to show that even Gen. Scott, through when the order for his removal was made, was advised of its impelling motive; and it is not at all probable that the President was consulted or knew anything about it Mr. Trescot was in the secret. The adjutant general, S. Cooper, was in the laterest of the secressionists and afferwards filled the Mr. Trescot was in the secret. The adjutant general, S. Cooper, was in the interest of the secressionists and afterwards filled the same position under Jefferson Davis, while Floyd, although still claiming to be a Union man, "on his arrival at Richmond (our author states) amounced that he had, while Secretary of War, supplied the south with arms in anticipation of the approaching rebellion"—a confession that he had proved treacherous to his former high official trust. He succeeded. He was taken into favor and was subsequently appointed to the rank of brigadier general in the confederate army."

We may add here that on the 20th of December, without the knowledge or con-sent of the President, he ordered to the forts at Ship Island and at Galveston—via

forts at Ship Island and at Galveston—"in no condition to receive their arminents"—113 Columbiads and eleven 32 pounders. Fortunately, the order was revoked by his successor, Joseph Holt, before the guns could be shipped.

On his appointment "Maj. Anderson proceeded at once to his post, and on the 23d of November recommended that Fort Sunter—the key of entrance to the harbor—should be garrisoned at once." This was as quickly communicated to the South Carolina authorities, for the city was full of secession spies, always on the alert, and

Carolina authorities, for the city was full of secession spies, always on the alert, and there was no possibility of any movement being made by the government for protection against treason without its being immediately known at Charleston. Col. R. B. Rhett, ir., a prominent and influential citizen of South Carolina, urged upon the governor "that a large steamer of the Boston line should be chartered, 500 riflemen put on board, and the ship anchored abreast of the fort (Sumter) commanding the entrance of the inner harbor."

Instead of going to the President, as at first proposed, with a notice of his determination to resign and hasten to Columbia, should the President determine to re-enforce the garrison at Charleston, it was decided that he should write to Gov. Gist.—"tell him that the President was under very strong apprehensions that the people of Charleston would seize the forts: that in consequence he felt bound to send re-enforcements: that the southern members of the Cabliert would resist this policy "assumes the fact that the state of South Carolina is now deliberating on the question of seceding from the Union, and he considers it his duty to exert all the means in his power to avert so dread a catastrophe." Gov. Pickens said to Mr. Cushing that he would return no reply to the President's letter, except to say, "very candidly, that there was no hope for the Union, and that, as far as he was concerned, he intended to maintain the separate independence of South Carolina, and from this purpose neither temptation nor danger should for a moment deter him." The ordinance of secession having passed on the 30th of for a moment deter him." The ordinance of secession having passed on the 20th of December a committee of both houses of the legislature invited Mr. Cushing to be present on the evening of that day when the ordinance was to be signed. It is hardly necessary to say that he declined the invitation and returned at once to Washington.

treated by the inhabitants, and remain in unmolested possession of the forts." "Meantime (says Gen. Crawford) a dispatch had arrived from Maj. Anderson stating that he felt secure in his position. This, in connection with the influence exercised by the southern members of the Cabinet, induced the President to change his purpose, and re-enforcements were not sent." Maj. Anderson had been informed by the adjutant general that it was "believed from information thought to be re-

lieved from information thought to be re-liable, that an attack will not be made on your command. The increase of the force under your command, however much to be desired, would, the Secretary

thinks, judging from recent excitement produced on account of an anticipated in-

crease, as mentioned in your letter, but add to the excitement, and might lead to

add to the excitement, and might lead to serious results."

On the 9th of December John McQueen, William Porcher Miles, M. L. Bonham, W. W. Boyce, and Lawrence M. Ketti, members of Congress from South Carolina, after a conference with the President by four of them, deprecating any attempt at the enforcements, addressed a letter to him expressing their 'strong convictions' that

re enforcements, addressed a letter to him expressing their vistrong convictions" that the forts would not be either attacked or molested "previous to the act of the convention, and we hope and believe, not until an offer has been made through an accedited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the state and the federal government; provided that no re-enforcements shall be

tween the state and the federal government; provided that no re-enforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative minitary status shall remain as at present." The President objected to the word "provided" in their statement, "lest, if he should accept it without remark, it might possibly be construed into an agreement on his part not to re-enforce the forts, such an agreement, he informed them, he

either side.
Provision had been made "for the re-enforcement of the forts in case of need," when, on the lith of December, the follow-

ing instructions were conveyed to Maj. Anderson by Assistant Adjutant General D. C. Buell, who was dispatched to Fort Moul-trie for that purpose by the Secretary of Wer vis-

trie for that purpose by the centerary of War, viz:

You are carefully to avoid every act which would needlessly tend to provoke aggression, and for that reason you are not, without evident and imminent necessity, to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude; but you are to beld rossession of the forts in this harbor, and, if attacated, you are to defend yourself to the

strong apprehensions that the people of Charleston would seize the forts: that in consequence he felt bound to send re-enforcements; that the southern members of the Cabinet would resist this policy to resignation, but they thought that if he felt authorized to write a leaser assuring the President that if no resourcements were sent there would be no at a tup's the forts before the leasting of the proceeds to execute this trust, assuring the proceeds to execute this trust, assuring the governor that he wished alm "distinctly to understand that there is no possibility of such an order being issued without the dissolution of the Cabinet and your receiving ample notice." This, mind, was from the assistant secretary of state. The governor answered Mr. Trescot November 29: "I have found great difficulty in restraining the people of Charleston from selzing the forts, and have only been able to restrain them by the assistance that no additional troops would be sent to the forts, or any munitions of wer." In a letter marked "confidential," of same date, Gov. Gist wrote to Mr. Trescot to "ask if you the) have any objections, in the event of your connection with the federal government ceasing, to remain in Washing'on and act as confidential significant with the partment." He takes occasion also to remark: "If there is any inquiry as to the course South Carolina will pursus, you may safely say that she will not permit any increase of troops or munitions of war in the forts or a reenals, and, considering it an evidence of intention to coerce and an act of war, she will use forceto prevent it, and a collision must inevitably ensue."

Gen. Case's letter of resignation was handed to the President on the 15th of December, "the President cas Mr. Buchanan himself states in his book, page 167) having determined not to disturb the status quo at Charleston as long as our troops should continue to be hospitably treated by the inhabitants, and remain in unmolested possession of the forts."

"Meantime (says Gen. Crawford) a dispatch h hardly necessary to say that he declined the invitation and returned at once to Washington.

On the evening of Dec. 26, Maj. Anderson addressed a short letter to Adjt. Gen. Cooper, asying: "I have the honor to report that I have just completed, by the blessing of God, the removal to this fort (Sumter) of all my garrison, except the surgeon, four 10n-coomissioned officers, and seven men.

The step which i have taken was, in my objinion, necessary to prevent the effusion of blood."

Gen. Crawford states that orders had been given to Capt. Foster, who was left in Gen. Crawford states that orders had been given to Capt. Foster, who was left in charge of Fort Moultrie, "that if there should be any attempt to interfere with the passage of the boats upon the part of the guard boat, he was to fire upon her." Fortunately, the guard boat did not make her appearance until just after the transference, and "the night passed without incledent."

dent."

Meantline three commissioners—Robert W. Barnwell, James H. Adams, and James L. Orr—were appointed from Son h. Carrillaa "to treat with the government of the United States," and they arrived in Wash Ington on the same day of M. Anderson's son's removal to Fort Sumter. Before they were ready to present their credentials to the President the news of that unexpected movement was, on the morning of the 27th of December, brought to him by Senators Hunter, of Virginia, and Davis, of Misslespip, Mr. Trescot's account of the Interview, as quoted by our author:

"Have you received any intelligence from "Have you received any intelligence from the statement. In his answer, May 20, 1884, astement. In his awayer, May 20, 1884, astement. In his awayer, May 20, 1884.

view, as quoted by our author:

"Have you received any intelligence from Charleston in the last few hours." asked Col. Davis. "None." said the President. "Then." said Col. Davis. "I have a great calamity to announce to you." He then stated the facts, and added. "And now, Mr. President you are surrounded with blood and dishonor on all sides." The President exclaimed, "My God, are calamities or mistoriumes, i forget which never to come singly! I calf God to witness, you gentlemen, better than anybody, know that this is not only without, but against my orders. It is against my policy."

The Cabinet was immediately called

orders. It is sgainst my policy."

The Cablinet was immediately called together, when, as our author states, at the suggestion of Judge Black, the order conveyed to Maj. Anderson by Maj. Buell on the 11th of December, which order "seemed to be ignored or forgotten," was sent for, and its import brought into special notice. Until now, Gen. Crawford observes, the President had "possibly regarded it as a matter of routine only."

The South Carolina commissioners had their first and only interview with the Presi-

The South Carolina commissioners had their first and only interview with the President on the 28th of December. "He received them conrecously and as private gentlemen alone. He listened (continues Gen. Crawford) to their statement, but informed them that it was to Congress they must look, at the same time expressing his willingness to lay before Congress any 'propositions' they might make to him." Mr. barnwell acted as the chairman, and "brought to the attention of the President the arrangement which has been made early in December between him and the South Carolina delegation; that it had been observed in good faith by the pro-South Carolina delegation; that it had been observed in good faith by the prople of South Carolina, who could at any time, after the arrangement was made, up to the night when Ms. Anderson removed to Sumter, have occupied. Fort Sumter and captured Moultrie with all its command; that the removal of Moderson volated that agreement on the part of the government of the United States, and that the faith of the President and the government had been thereby forfeited. They persistently demanded that Ms. Anderson should be at once ordered back to Fort Moultrie, tien, Crawford furnishes this further account of the interview from a letter of Mr. Orr, one of the commissioners present, written to him Sept. U. ment on his part not to re-enforce the forts. Such an agreement, he leformed them, he would never make." Still he had no present design, under the circumstances, to change the condition of those forts. In their report of this interview to the convention, Messrs. Miles and Keitt said that the President promised, in the event of his changing his policy for any reason, he would return the paper to them—that "the impression made upon the delegation was that the President was wavering, and had not wholly decided as to what course he would pursue." They do not pretent or even intimate that there was any pledge on either side.

this further account of the interview from a letter of Mr. Orr. one of the commissioners present, written to bim Sept. 10. 1871, over twenty years after it took place. "The Fresident made various excuses why he should be allowed time to decide the question.

Mr. Buchanan still hesitating, Mr. Barnwell said to bim, at least three times during the interview: But, Mr. President, your personal honor is involved in this matter, the faith you pedaged has been violated, and your personal honor requires you to leave the order." Mr. Barnwell pressed him so hard on this point that the President said: 'You must give me time to consider—this is a grave question.' Mr. Barnwell replied to him, for the third time: 'But, Mr. President, your personal honor is involved in this arrangement.' Whereupon Mr. Buchanan, with great earnestness, said: 'Mr. Barnwell, you are pressing me too importunately: you don't give me time to consider.'

But the said of the status of the troops in Charleston harbor."

We will let Gen. Crawford speak again: "Whatever agreement or understanding may have been entered into between the government at Washington and those who

last extremity. The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on or attempt to take possession of either of them will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also sutherized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to hostile acts. gard to the existing status in the harbor of Charleston, it is evident that Maj. Ander-son had not been informed of it. When he heard almost daily that his position in Fort

to hostile sets.

When a copy of this order was laid before the President be gave directions for its modification as regards the instruction "to defend bim, if to the last extremity," Maj. Anderson being advised that "it was sufficient for bim to defend himself until no reasonable hope should remain ef saving the fort." he fort."
About the 17th of December Capt. Foster

to a hostile act."

In their letter to the President the South

Rober the arsenal forty muskets and placed them in the magazines at Fort Sumter and Castle Phokney. "The act," says Gen. Crawford, "occasioned an excitement that ought to have been foreseen." The military storekeeper infomed Capt. Foster of this, "and assured him that some violent demonstration was certain unless the excitement could be allayed," and he asked theim mediate return of the muskets. Capt. Foster declined, but was willing to refer the matter to Washington. Mr. Trescot's services were now called into: privilion by a telegram saking him "to have the arms instantly returned, or a collision may occur at any moment." The result was an order from the Secretary of War directing Capt. Foster to return the arms instantly, which was done; and J. J. Pettigrew, aide-decamp, telegraphed back to Trescot, "The governor says he was glad of your dispatch (conveying the order), for otherwise there would have been imminent danger. Earnestly urge that there be no transfer of troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and inform the Secretary of War."

Gen. Crawford states that "the sending of Mai, Buell and the object of his mission were known in Washington, and on the 18th of December the principal newspaper of Charleston published from its correspondent in Washington the following dispatch:

Msj. Buell and several, other officers of the army have been sent to Fort Mountrie to look after the forts. Keep a sharp, look out upon them. They were sent for no good to us. See that they make no change in the distribution of soldiers, so as to put them all in Fort Sumer, they make no change in the distribution of soldiers, so as to put them all in Fort Sumer, they make no change in the distribution of soldiers, so as to put them all in Fort Sumer, and they make no change in that distribution of soldiers, so as to put them all in Fort Sumer, and they make no change in that distribution of soldiers, so as to put them all in Fort Sumer, and they were sent for no good to us. See that they make no change in the distribution of the f

Right at this point I beg to introduce as a witness one whose testimony ought to have nearly, if not quite, as much weight as any presented in "Trescot's Narrative"—no less a witness than Judge Black himself. He was writing upon his "memorandum" touching the paper above referred to, which the President had hastly drawn up in reply to the commissioners of South Carolina. He had remarked that had the President refused to adopt his views, equally approved by Messrs. Holt and Stanton, as expressed in his (Judge Black's) "memorandum" thereon, both he and Stanton "would have resigned. Mr. Holt the adds) perhaps would have done the same, but he did not say so. There never was any talk, or sugsay so. There never was any talk, or sug-gestion, or threat, absolute or conditional, of resignation by any northern member of the administration than what is here

stated."
It does not appear on whose authority
Gen. Crawford makes the following statement, but presumably on that of his assistant editor. He writes:

ant editor. He writes:

In regard to any "noderstanding" or "agreement" the Fresident had acknowledged it, and claimed that he was affected by it personally. "You do not seem to appreciate, Judge Black," said he, "that my personal bonor as a gentleman is involved ""Such an understanding," said Judge Black, "is impossible. You could not make it, or any agreement with any one that would tie your hands in the execution of the laws, and if you did make it you must retire from it." Finally the Fresident yielded his objections, and committed the paper which he had ashmitted to his Cabinet into the hands of his secretary of State.

It would appear from this that the supposition, or allegation, that the President

position, or allegation, that the President acknowledged he had bound himself by an acknowledged he had bound himself by an "understanding" or "agreement," as charged, is based on something he may have written in that paper, which he placed in "the hands of his Secretary of State." It is certain that Geo. Crawford did not receive from either Judge Black, Mr. Stanton, or Mr. Holt any such admission, however he may have tried to obtain it from the former, as indicated by the following marginal note, saying:

On the 22d of March, 1884, I had a long and

following marginal note, saying:

On the 22d or March, 1882, I had a long and earnest conversation with Judge Black upon the subject of the interview between the President and the congressional delegation of South Carolina as to the understanding or arrangement agreed upon at that interview. The details of his interview with the President when the commissioners of South Carolina were in Washington were stated, when, at the end, I said: "Well, then, Judge Black, there appears to be but one conclusion to be reached—the President did mass that agreement." The judge rose and, looking steadily at me for a notas it, 1842: "Remember, that is good conclusion."

Mr. Trescot, in his "Narrative," repre-

bave not heard his account, but I know you believe it."

Referring to this subject Mr. Blaine, in his political history, makes the charge that "Mr. Buchanan prepared an answer to their the South Carolina commissioners" request, which was sompromising to the honor of the Executive and pertious to the integrity of the Union. Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, the President's nophew and private secretary, called Gen Holt's attention to and asked his opinion particularly on that statement. In his answer, May 20, 1884, Gen, Holt goes into a lengthy and unanswerable vindication of Mr. Buchanan, which paper will form an important chapanswerable vindication of Mr. Buchanan, which paper will form an important chapter in the history of his administration. I will give place only to this paragraph, which of itself is a sufficient answer to Mr. Blaine's false and ill-judged charge. Says Gen. Holt: "While unable, at this late day, to recall all the details of the answer to the commissioners drafted by the President, my recollection is distinct that it contained nothing, properly understood—that is as the President himself understood is and wished it to be understood by others—which could be held to be econpromising to the honor of the executive and perilous to the integrity of the Union." Mr. Buchanan had so guarded his personal honor through a long life that, at its close, there was found upon it neither stell nor trace of stain; with equal solici-

ste'n nor trace of stain; with equal solici-tie e, and, in my belief, with equal success, do ne watch over the honor of the great collecte held.? The publication of the "Memorandam,"

the publication of the "Memorandam," or "Judge Black's Protest," as he styled! twhen he first promulgated it through the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer of July 7, 1874, has no doubt given rise to very erroneous as well as unjust criticisms upon Mr. Buchanan, and it is due the memory of Judge Black to express the charitable belief that, had he known the well intentioned paper against which he so excitedly entered his "protest" was no longer in existence, he never would have given his comments to the press. Speaking of it, Gen. Holt, he the press. Speaking of it, Gen. Holt, in his fetter just mentioned, says: "The judge

his fetter just mentioned, says: "The judge did nothing by halves, and in the fervor of his loyalty to the Union his commented on what had been evolved in the Cathnet, but have heaver elaborating and intensifying his strictures by the vigor of speech, for which te was so distirguished."

Suffice to say, in the language of Gen. Holt, "the President unbesitatingly directed that an answer should be prepared in accordance with the changes desired, and this was accordingly done." The letter, so perfected, was sent to the commissioners, whose reply was so insulting that eloners, whose reply was so insulting that it was instantly returned, with this indorse-

stoners, whose reply was so institute that it was instantly returned, with this indorsement: "This paper, test presented to the President, is of such a nature that he declites to receive it." Commenting on this matter, Judge Black remarks: "Mr. Buchanan had always felt in full the deep responsibility which rested upon him. He was anxious to avoid a collision which would prevent accommodation, hurry the border states out of the Union, and precipitate a civil war, for which the government was totally uprepared. But he had never for a moment willingly contemplated the surrender of the forts at Charleston. On the contrary, he had tufformly declared, before the election and after, that if those forts should be given up he would 'rather die than live."

After all was over, Mr. Buchanan him self, in writing in the third person on this subject, said: "The President believed it to be impossible to garrison the numerous forts in the United States in time of peace that to attempt this would have been a confession of westigns as the force it he

hat to attempt this would have been a cor feesion of weakness, as the force at his command was absurdly loadequate to the object in view, and that it would have progovernment at Washington and those who | vokeo instead of preventing collision

from any act which might provoke or en-courage the cotton states into secession and to smooth the way for congressions

and to smooth the way for congressional compromise."

Msi, Anderson was now, as he believed, firmly intrenched in Fort Sumter, and delegation after delegation, sent by Gov. Pickens, demanding his surrender or return to Fort Moultrie was courteously dismissed with the undenjable statement that he 'mad removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, as he had a right to do, being in command of all the forts in the harbor." He said he had not been informed of any "understanding," which the governor claimed he had violated—that his position was threatened every night by the troops of the state—and that he was apprehensive of a landing on the island. "To prevent this, said he earnestly, "I removed on my own responsibility, my sole object being to prevent bloodehed." He said at the same time: "In this controversy between the north and

authorities of the state designed to proceed to a hostile act."

In their letter to the President the South Carolina commissioners renewed their demand that Maj. Anderson should be ordered to remove his command back to Fort Mouttrie, and insisted that "the removal to Fort Sumter was made in violation of pledges given by the President." On his point, while the President freely expressed his surprise and regret at the removal, as likely to operate injuriously against his policy for the preservation of the peace, he positively defied the existence of any pledge, on his part, tying his hands. "As to the alleged pledge (he himself says) we have already shown that no such thing existed." Nevertheless, strange to say, our Union general (Crawford) seems to take the opposite side of this question, and introduces his accession witnesses in support of it. Says he "Anderson's action, while not inconsistent with the position of his Policy that the President had pursued. For a time the President was undetermined as to what course to take, but he had eventually prepared a draft of an answer to the South Carolina commissioners which yielded the point at issue, when, by the firm and decided action of his Secretary of state, the corsequence of such action upon his part was presented in so clear a light as to induce him to change his purpose."

Says Trescot: "For a moment he waverd. But he could rive no other course."

His Secretary. State and his Attorney ticeral said to him, 'Decidie; whatever you may have done, we are uncommitted. Ksen the work where the south says you have pledged and we resign."

Right at this point is egy to introduce as a witness one whose testimony ought to have nearly, if not quite, as much weight as any presented in "Trescot" Narrative"—no less a witness than Judge Black himself. He was writing upon his "memorandum" touching the paper above referred to, which the President had hastify drawn up in reply to the commissioners of South Carolina. He had remarked that had the President had hastify drawn up in

war," and after a reasonable time for the return of his messencer, he should not per-mit any vessel to pass within the range of his guns. As Mr. Buchanan remarks: "Had he adhered to his purpose, the civil war would then have commenced." Gov. Pickens replied to Maj. Anderson, saying: "The act is perfectly justified by me." Maj. Anderson concluded to dispatch Lieut. Talbot to Washington and await instruc-tions.

Tailot to Washington and await instruc-tions.

"On the 11th of January, the same day (Gen. Crawford says) upon which the hulks of four vessels were sunk across the chan-nel at the entrance of the harbor," Gov. Pickens made another demand for the sur-render of Sumter, having previously seized all the other forts, as well as the United States arrends at Charleston, with its nearly half a render of Sunter, having previously select all the other forts, as well as the United States are enal at Charleston, with its nearly half a million of stores. The result was the dispatching of Lieut. Half to Washington with instructions from Maj. Anderson, and the governor appointed issay W. Hayne, his attorney general, to accompany him. Meantime the state authorities continued their active work on the fortifications. I need not give the particulars of Mr. Hayne's mission; they are of public record, and it is sufficient to say that the governor's proposition to "buy Fort Sumter and contents as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration in effect that if she is not permitted to make the purchase she will seize the fort by force of arms," was, of course, declined as wholly inadmissible—the grounds of this decision being clearly and ably stated in the letter of Feb. 6, 1861, from the Secretary of War (Holt) to Mr. Hayne. Mr. Holt clo es his letter with the following solemn warning: "If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the carnetness with which he has purend it, the authorities of that state.

with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxlety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that state (South Carolina) shall assault Fort Sumter, and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility."

As early as the 31st of December provision had been matured for the sending of re-enforcements to the forts in Charleston history, by the war slip Brooklyn, but it was deemed advisable to substitute the Star of the West for that vessel—we have seen with what result. This did not deter the government from making other preparations for the relief of Fort Samber, but the plan for such relief, for various reasons, was not carried into effect.

On the 16th of February Msj. Audicrson wrote to the War Department, asking what carried is would be under to this to take wrote to the War Department, asking what course it would be proper for him to take if, without a declaration of war or a notice

course it would be proper for him to take if, without a declaration of war or a notice of hostilities, he should see the flasting pattery of the S ath Carolina authorities approaching his fort, seeing they might attempt placing it within good distance before a declaration of hostile ictentions." I was present when this question was presented in Cabinet. The President, still anxious to avoid firing the first gun, wished time to econsider. The Secretary of War asked him what he would do, or, rather, what Maj. Anderson ought to do, in case he were in charge of a fort and the enemy should commence undermining it? The President promptly answered that he "should crack away at them." This, according to my memorandum made at the time, was on the 19th of February. On the 2st of that month, replying to Maj. Anderson, Mr. Holt repeated his instructions of the 10th of January, which were "to act strictly on the defensive, and to avoid, by all means compatible with the safety of your command, a collision with the hostile forces by which you are surrounded," and added. "The policy thus indicated must govern your conduct. The President is not disposed at the present moment to change the instructions under which you have been here-tofore acting, or to occupy any other than a defensive position. If, however, you are convinced by sufficient evidence that the infect of which you speak is advancing for the purpose of making an assault upon the fort, then you would be justified on the principle of self-defense in not awaiting it actual arrival there, but by repelling force by force on its approach."

principle of self-defense in not awaiting its actual arrival there, but by repelling force by force on its approach."

The length of my article reminds me that I should bring it to a close by the mention of only a few things more relating to President Ruchanan's administration, with a stref allosion to the beginning of the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

On the 4th of March, at the moment when the thirty-sixth Congress and Mr. Bachanan's administration were about to exclire, the Secretary of War had before the Cabinet a letter that morning received from Mr. Anderson which, as Mr. Birchanan correctly states, "was read by Mr. Holt, greatly to his own surprise and that of every other member of the Cabinet in this the major declares that he would not be willing to risk his reputation on an attempt to throw we enforcements into Charleston harbor with a force of less than 0.000 good and well disciplined men." On the evening of the 4th, Mr. Buchanan whose term as President had oxpred at 17 on, called the members of his Cabinet to gether at the office of District Afroncy Guld, over Corcoran and Higgs's Bank, when, after full consultation, it was agreed that Mr. Holt should prepare a latter to President Lincoln, giving a detailed account of what had been done touching Ms. Anderson's occupation of Fort Samter, and send it to him with Ms. Anderson's letter and accompanying papers as early as poselble on the next day.

At hoon on the 5th another meeting washeld, as per agreement, at the War President ment, Mr. Buchanan and all the members

war, or that, without additional and special legislation, is could properly or efficiently act and yet the Congress of 1800 %1 simply and persistently refused to pass aty act or to adopt any resolution either to preserve the Union by peaceful measures or to grant to the Executive the power of aggression, or to increase and define his power of defense." "And yet Mr. Buchanan desired and strove to serve his country. He had asked Congress for those powers necessary to meet the upprecedented condition of things, but whose exercise without the action of Congress he deemed impossible. To all of this appeals for such powers Congress treated him with indifference, if not with contempt." "Ipon one point he was inflexible, and from it he never wavered, and that was his determination

wavered, and that was his determination never, under any pressure of circumstances, to surrender the forts at Charleston, and to

never, under any pressure of circumstances, to surrender the forts at Charleston, and to this resolve be adhered to the last."

Shortly before his death, in August, 1883, Judge Biack, writing in answer to a letter of Mr. Jefferson Davis, said: "The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter and the surrender into the hands of South Carolina was, take it all in all, the most impudent in the bistory of the world."

President Lincoln had no sooner taken his seat than he was beset with the same difficulties which had caused his predecessor so much concern and trouble. The Monigomery commissioners, with Associate Justice James A. Campbell, of Alabams, who shortly afterwards resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench, and many other pronounced secessionists, were on liand, all demanding the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Justice Campbell, who had used his influence with President Buchanan in trying in vain to get him to, disavow the act of Major Anderson in removing his command to Fort Sumter, sought still, also why his personal influence with the new administration, to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties," and the first step toward that most desirable end was they insisted the relinguishment of Fort Sumter into the possession of the Montgonery government.

"A warlike construction says Gen. Crawford of the insurance of the significance was

goikery government,

"A warlike construction says Gen, Crawford) of the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was placed upon it by the southern element at Washington," On the 6th of March Gen Beauregard sesumed command of the troops at Charleston. "Friends at Washington kept him fully informed of any possible movement. On the same day ington kent him fully informed of any poseible movement. On the same day
Commissioner Crawford reported to
his government that the elections
made of the advisers of the President would
prove beneficial to the confederate states,'
and that it was the determined purpose of
the Secretaries of State and War Seward
and Cameron; to accept and maintain a
peace policy." He deemed it advisable to
support Mr. Seward's policy of peace, because he felt consident it would tend to
"criment the confederacy and put it beyord the reach of either his arms or his
diplomacy." "On the 11th of March Senator Wigfall informed the confederate general by tel graph that it was believed 'Andecison will be ordered to evacuate Sumter
to five days, and that this was certainly
informally agreed upon is Cabinet Saturday
night." Gen. Beauregard thereupon wrote
Msj. Anderson that he had been informed
that Mr. Lamon, the authorized agent of Msj. Anderson that he had been informed that Mr. Lamon, the authorized agent of the President, had, after seeing Msj. Anderson, informed flow. Pickens that the command was to be transferred in a few days to snother post. He added that "all that would be required of him would be his word of bonor as an officer and gentleman that the fort, with its armament, and all public property should remain without any arrangen ents for its destruction; that company and side arms might be taken, and the flag saluted."

Maj. Anderson replied that "if he could

Maj. Anderson replied that 'if he could leave the fort only upon such a pledge he would never, 'so help him God, leave this fort alive.'!

would never, so help him God, leave this fort silve."

There were fears that the fort would be undermined and the New York Countervisit Advertice said, "If Sumter must be abandoned, let it be a shapeless mass of ruins."

Commissioner Crawford professed great impatience at the delay, as did also the authorities at Charleston. Said the former, "The evacuation of Sumter is imperative."

Still, Judge Campbell advised patience. On the 15th of March he drew up the following memorandum, which "received the approval of Mr. Justice Nelson," who, with him, was striving for peace, "and its contents having been communicated to the Secretary of State, was handed to the commissioner, who at once advised the authorities at Monigomery."

"I feel perfect confidence in the fact that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next five days, and that this is felt to be a measure imposing vast responsibility upon the administration.

"I feel perfect confidence that no measure changing the existing status of things precipiledly to the southern confidence

are charging the existing status of things prejudically to the southern confederate states is at present contemplated. states is at present contemplated.
"I feel entire confidence that any immediate demand for an answer to the com-

distedemand for an answer to the com-munication of the commissioners will be productive of evit and not of good. I do not believe that it should be pressed."
"I carnesty ask for a delay until the ef-fect of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter can be accertained—or at least for a few days, say ten days."
How John Bell, of Tennessee, we are told, strongly urged Mr. Lincoln "not to disturb the confederate states. He had as-sured him that any attempt to collect the revenue or to interfere with its government would be the signal for the secession of every border state."

would be the signal for the secession of every border state."

"The rejuctance manifested upon the part of the committee to yield to any delay." It appears was "largely assumed," as Gen. 'rawford states that Col. Forsyth, one of the committee, told him in 1870 that their secret lastructions from Montgomery were "to play with Mr. Seward to delay and gain time until the south was ready." On the same day (15th of March) President Lincoln wrote to each of his Cabinet officers, asking a written answer to the following question: "Assuming it to be possible to now provision Fort Samter, under the circumstances is it wise to attempt it?"

on which I make the following extracts:

If it were possible to pracefully provision for Sumine, or course! should answer that it would be both unwise and innunan not to attempt it. But the facts of the case are known to be last the aftempt outsi be made by the employment of a military and marine force, which would provoke combat and probably initiate a civil war, which the government of the United States would be committed to maintain through all changes to some definite conclusion.

Influenced by these scriments, I have foll that it is exceedingly formate that to a great extent the federal government, occupies thus far not an aggressive attitude, but practically a defensive one, while the necessity for a found for the federal government.

The policy of the time, therefore has

who seek to dismember and to subver the Union.

The policy of the time, therefore, has secreed to mete consist in conclination, when should deny to disunionists any new process tion or apparent offence, while it would enable the unionists in the since states to maintain, with truth and with effect, that the abstract and apprehensions put forth by the distintionists are groundless and face.

It is be indeed true that particularly the Union and civil war, or efficient them in a true truin and ever of humanity could be state to extremeler party for the higher interests of country and nuturnity for the higher interests of country and

spired respect, while in 1860 the rebele were encouraged by the contempt they feit for the incumbent of the Presidency." He strongly urged that the attempt abould be made. "I believe (he said) that

should be made. "It believe (he said) that Fort Sumfer may be provisioned and relieved by Capt. For with little risk. No expense or care should therefore be spared to achieve this success."

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting, when this subject was considered, it is stated, on the authority of Mr. Blair, that the President being called on by Mr. Blair's father, Francis P. Blair, and asked, "if it had been determined to withdraw Anderson from Fort Sumter, the President replied that it had not yet been fully determined upon, but that the Cabinet were almost a unit in favor of it, "all except your son," said be, and that he thought that such would be the result." This story, Gen. Crawford says, "was so believed in the country."

Crawford says, "was so believed in the country."

I remember myself of hearing Postmaster General Blair say in his office, probably at about this time, that a force of 25,000 men could easily put down the rebellion. The result shows how mistaken he was, and how unfit for Cabinet counsel. I have good reason to believe, also, that his spiteful filing at President Buchanan was superinduced, not by any pariotic impulse but from personal pique. It is apparent that there was "no love lost" between Mr. Buchanan and the Blairs. I apparent that there was "no love lost" between Mr. Buchanan and the Blairs. I
have before me a letter from Mr. Buchanan,
in which, remarking that he had long known
them, he says: "Montgomery had not the
ability to make a respectable advocate of
the government in the court of claims."
Gen. Crawford states that Capt. G. V.
Fox, Postmaster General Blair's brotherin law, was sent, with the approval of the
President, to confer with Maj. Anderson,
arriving at Charleston on the 21st of March.
He had suggested a scheme for the relief of
Sumter. On their meeting, Maj. Anderson
"at once earnestly condemned any proposal to send him re-enforcements," as
he had repeatedly done as far back
as the time when Floyd was removed.
"He asserted that it was too late; he agreed
with Gen. Scott who, in the belief that the
surrender of Fort Sumter had have as

power to piedge him by any promise or aseurance, ''
"Mr. Seward said to Justice Campbell
that he did not think the President would
attempt to supply Fort Sumter, and that
there is no intention to re-enforce it."
Judge Campbell urged immediate evacuation. Mr. Seward said: 'I must see the
President." He returned with the modified
answer, 'i am satisfied the government
will rot undertake to supply Fort Sumter
without giving notice to Gov. Pickens."
April 10, Secretary Seward Informed the
commissioners that 'the Secretary of State
is not at liberty to hold official intercourse
with them,' and they communicated this
decision to the authorities at Montgomery.
They left the city the next say, but before
their departure a telegram nad been received from Gen. Beauregard informing
them 'of the arrival of a special messenger
with the notice of the President of the
United States that Fort Sunter was 'to be
provisioned either peaceably or otherwise
foreithy.'

United States that Fort Sumter was to be provisioned either peaceably or otherwise forcibly."

Itshould be remarked that at no stage of these troubles was Justice Campbell recognized in any other capacity than that of a private gentleman, nor did he profess to have any official agency. On the 13th of April fire was opened on Fort Sumter, when he wrote the Secretary of State, charging "equivocating conduct" and "avstematic duplicity," as having been practiced upon the authori les at Montgomery through him, and that such equivocating conduct of the administration was the proximate cause of the great calamity."

At length the fleet intended for the relief of Fort Sumter put to see, and "before day light on the 12th (April) the rendezvous agreed upon was rached off the Charleston bar." "As they approached the land the bar." "As they approached the land the firing was heard, and the smoke and shells firing was heard, and the smoke and shells of the batterics 'were distinctly visible.''

The first gun upon the national flag had now been discharged and actual hostilities commenced by the enemies of the Union. Little did they anticipate the terrible results of their foily and rashness in firing that fatal shot, which both Pre-idents Buchanan and Lincoln had so earnestly sought, by forbearance and peaceful measures, to avoid. The latter, pursuing, as he did, for nearly six weeks, the same conclinatory policy practiced by his predecessor—tay, in some respects even greater moderation and forbearance until 'forbearance censed to be a virtue.' until "forbearance censed to be a virtue." I doubt if he thought for one moment tha peace would be preserved another day after he notified the governor of South Carolina of his order for the relief of Fort Samter. is generally as the pears, was "largely assumed," as Gen. Crawford states that Col. Forsyth, one of the committee, told him in 1870 that their secret listructions from Montgomery were "to play with Mr. Seward to delay and gain time until the south was ready." On the same day (15th of March) President Lincoln wrote to each of his Cabinet officers, asking a written answer to the following question: "Assuming it to be possible to now provision Fort Sumter, under the circumstances is it wise to attempt it?"

Vir. Seward answered by a long letter, on which I make the following extracts: if it were possible to peacefully provision.

of their rights. Of all that a President might constitutionally and instituably do in such a case, every thing was foreborne, without which it was possible to keep the government on foot."

How true it is, as Joseph Holt has point edly written, "That the first shot in the rebellion came from the enemy was due wholly to this policy of procrastination, then so severely censured; and yet it was the first shot, and the fact that it was fired not from but were Fort Sunter and the

the first shot, and the fact that it was fired not from, but the fact that in lamed and united the country, and gave to the national patriotism a fervor and restatices impetus which carried our armies and people in triumph and glory through the war. Had that first shot come from the batteries of Sumter, the ferces party pasbatteries of Sumter, the flores party pas-sions then raging would have been swift to denounce the administration as making war upon the south, and fatal dissensions

The length of my article reminds me that I hould using it to a close by the mention dent Ruchanan's administration, with a brief allueion to the beginning of the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

On the 4th of March, at the moment when the third that the state of the control by the distinguishment of the close of the

prior to Maj. Anderson's removal to Sum ter, when those forts would not have faller into the hands of the secessionists belief any re-enforcements could have reached them, no matter how seartely ordered. to secrecy, such a thing, we have seer, was impossible, with secession spics in and out of government office, everywhere around

TRREGULAR CHANGES.

A Day of Varied Animation and Dull-

ness in Stocks. New York, Feb.1.—The stock market to-day was duller than at any time this year so day was dulier than at any time this year way far, and the fluctuations were on a per with the amount of business done, and in but two or three stocks did the transactions have any signification. The demand for stocks was very light, but the offerings were on an equally similed scale, and the undertone of air ngth was sufficient to deter the traders and bears from selling the list short.

The opening was very dull and rather he very but the market recovered immediately and

but the market recovered immediately and small advances were made in the early dea-ings, though except in Wheeling and Lake Erie, they were confined to small fractions. Erie, they were confined to small fractions. The firm tone, however, disappeared after it of clock and prices sagged off steadly until the afternoon, when the list relapsed into the most intense duliness seen this year, so remaining till the dast hour, when he asimation in the coal stocks brightened blugs a little, but the close was very dull and about steady at the opening figures.

The result of the day's business is that the active list is irregularly changed, though the active list is irregularly changed, though the strength difference from last evening's prices is but 1 per cent.

The following were the closing bid quotations to-day:

Gen. Crawford states that Capt. G. V. Fox. Postmaster General Blair's brotherin law, was sent, with the approval of the President, to confer with Maj. Anderson, arriving at Charleston on the 21st of March. He had suggested a scheme for the relief of Sumter. On their meeting, Maj. Anderson "at once earnestly condemned any proposal to send him re-enforcements," as the time when Floyd was removed. "He asserted that it was too late the agreed with Gen. Scott who, in the bellef that the surrender of Fort Sumter had been determined upon, advised the surrender also of Fort Picketas that at entrance by sea was impossible, and be impressed upon Capt. Fox his belief that the re-enforcements conding would at once precipitate a collision and inaugura*ecivil war."

Not sive only, but fifteen days had now passed since the date of Judge Campbell's "memorandum". The South Carolina authorities "had been impatient at the delay. The promise made to them by the agent, Lamon, that he would shortly return to remove the carrison from Fort sumter had not been fubilited."

On the 30th of March Gov. Pickens telegraphed the facts of Col. Lamon's vi-tion the commissioners at Washington, and they at once communicated with Judge Campbell's first the commissioners at Washington, and they at once communicated with Judge Campbell informed Justice Campbell that the President would shortly return to remove the carrison from Fort sumter had not been fubilited."

On the 30th of March Capt. For sumter had not been fubilited."

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On the 30th of

Washington Stock Exchange. Washington Stock Exchange.

The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Messers, hell & Co., Bankers, No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue.

Friendry 1. 1857.
Digrict Collimbia Bonds.

Bid. Asked.

District Columbia Bonds.

6. 1991 Fer Impt., gold.

78. "91. Per Impt., gold.

78. "91. Per Impt., currency.

78. 1992. Market Stock, currency.

78. "92. 20-year funding, gold.

78. "92. 20-year funding, gold.

78. "92. Market Stock, currency.

68. 1992. Au-year funding, gold.

78. 1993. Water Stock, currency.

68. 1992. Funding, currency.

68. 1992. Funding, currency. A.S. 1921. Findding currency.
Uverdue Greenback 28.

Miscellaneous Honds:
Washington and Gwin R. R. Co.
Masonic Hall bonds.
Wash Market Co. bonds
Wash. Market Co. bonds
Wash. Market Co. bonds
Wash. Hall for the mortisage.
Washington Gas Light Co. bonds
National Rank Stocke:
Bank of Washington. 100.
Bank of Republic. 100.
Metropolitan 100.
Second 100.
Farmers and Mechanics, 100.
Chitzens: 100. 112 | Chippens | 100 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | Potomac.

Riggs 5. 8

Gas and Electric Light Stocks:

Weshitugton Gas. 26 16-%

Georgeown Gas. 25 41

U.S. Electric Light 106 70

Telephone Stocks: 50

Pennsylvania. Vegovac. 109. 75

Baltimore Produce Market—Feb. 1. COTTON steady and quiet midding, 10 ge. F1.00 it heavy and duil: Howard street and western super, \$2.3762.70 do. extra, \$1.000 f.0 do. family, \$1.000 f.0 do. extra, \$1.000 f.0 do. family, \$1.000 f.0 do. extra, \$1.000 f.0 do. flo brands, \$1.760 f.0 Patapago superiative patent \$5.65 do. family, \$5.30 superiative patent \$5.65 do. family, \$5.30 f.0 superiative patent \$5.30 f. Baltimore Produce Market-Feb 1.

February, St. 1988 by March, SP4; May, 2249.

OORN—Southern quiet and steady; white, 4660; yellow, 888600; western steady and dult; mixed, spot, 88450 bid. February, 57448 byc. March, 884600; May, 8940 bid.

OATS steady and dult; southern and Pennsylvania, 378410; western white, 478410; western mixed, 378800; Western white, 478410; western mixed, 378800; Western St. 198615.50.

FROVISIONS steady and quiet Mess pork, PROVISIONS steady and quiet Mess pork,

HAI Stoady and Brit prime to choice western \$31,000,15,30.

FROVISIONS steady and quiet Mess pork, \$15,74. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 75,875. Bagon — Shoulders, \$12,881,00. Clear rib sides, 94,00 hams, 12,8124,40.

Hard-refined, \$1,0.

HITTER firm western packed, 19-220.

Refile saster fresh, 220. Hmed, 12,8150.

FETROLKI M steady—refined, 7-40.

COFFEE dull and nominal—Rio cargoes, or thrary to fair, 10-3,170.

Style & Steady—A soft, 7-1-fet, copper refined from and active, 15,8160.

WHISKY steady, \$1,1861,20.

HALTIMORE STOCK MARKEY.

BALTINGRE, Feb.1. - Virginia 6s, consolidate 1, 100 do 10-10s, 50; do new 5s, 65 bid to-day.

Robberies Reported.

Robberies Reported.

The following larcenies were reported to the police yesterday: H mry Wall, 1216 I street northwest, a long Irish ulster coat, value \$10. Mary Cooks, 614 Eleventh street northwest, ich pounds of better, 812 pounds of lamb chaps, and three pounds bacon, value\$1.55 Edward F. O'Brien, 621 P street northwest, brown overcoat, midder, black alpace umbrella, and pair of cloves, value \$10. Rev. J. Price, 324 aspect southeast, an overcoat and pair of cloves, value \$15. James A. Fenning, M. Fourth street, a black calledia. Overcoat, value \$1. James II. Horab, 515 Fourth street northwest, a dark blue children overcoat, value \$1. James II. Horab, 515 Fourth street, value \$1. James III. Horab, 515 Fourth street, v

Physicians to the Poor. The following changes among the physicians of the poor have taken place. Dr. D. Olin Level, appointed physician to the pact, vice fr. L. K. Heatty, resigned; Dr. I. V. Catranes appointed, vice Dr. W. E. Handy, resigned.

Liquor Licenses Approved.

DIED.

UULLIKEN-On Wednesday, Feb. 1, or the amodia, Sauvil Millikes. Funeral services at St. John's Church Thurs-lay, Feb. 2 at 150p m. Intermedia: B. Idge-best, Febr. 2 at 150 pm. Intermedia: B. Idge-best, Febr. FORD, COULT Endly omli Towers.

FORD, COLTUSSAN, Jan. 51, 1888, at 1 20 p. m., col. Elizan U. Fonn, 51 his late resistance. 53 Marde avenue, Le Dout Park, in the 5th vear of his are, after a bird tilmes.

Funeral services from his late resistance of ridey, Feb. 3, at 7 octors p. m. Friends are nowied to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE, Undertaker,

940 F Street Northwest. ** Everything strictly first-class and on the

most reasonable terms. (Camp Chairs to hire for all occusions.)

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